

THE ARABIA RETURNS TO THE HARBOR

Oriental Liner Back Again Series of Exciting Adventure During Which Russians Capture Her.

Vessel Held for 28 Days and Considerable Portion of Her Cargo Confiscated.

JAPS ARE DEADLY MARKSMEN

Cruisers Rossia and Gromobol Show Effects of Terrible Fire to Which They Were Subjected at Sea.

The oriental liner Arabia arrived in port yesterday from the far east. She sailed from Astoria early in July, and during her absence went through a series of exciting experiences, which culminated in her capture by the Russian Vladivostok squadron, the raid of which along the Japanese coast was one of the most remarkable naval exploits in the history of warfare. Captain Bahle is quite ill with rheumatism, but the members of the crew of the steamship are well.

The Arabia sailed from Astoria with a full cargo of freight for Japanese and Chinese ports. The Russians confiscated most of her flour and 90 flat-cars which they found aboard. Then they released her and she loaded an inward cargo at Japanese ports and Hongkong. She arrived 72 hours late, as the result of thick weather, and her passage across the Pacific on the return trip was without noteworthy incident.

Captured by Three Cruisers.
Captain Bahle yesterday related his exciting experiences. He said of the incidents which transpired on the outward trip:

"We were captured by the Russian Vladivostok squadron July 22, while a short distance north of Yokohama. The squadron was made up of three cruisers—the Rurik, which was afterwards sunk in the battle with Admiral Kamimura's fleet; the Rossia and the Gromobol. The last-named vessel really brought us to a stop, although the Rossia and Rurik were with her. Three officers and 42 men constituted the boarding party. After examining our ship, the cruisers started with us for Vladivostok, and we remained at that port 28 days.

Flour and Cars Confiscated.
"It was decided by the Russian authorities that 65,000 sacks of our flour cargo were contraband, and they confiscated that much of the flour, leaving about 35,000 sacks, which were consigned to Hongkong firms. We had aboard 90 flat cars. These cars were plainly contraband and the Russians started to take them from the ship. The work progressed very slowly and I complained of the method used to take off the cars. Finally I ordered three or four of the cars thrown overboard, and when the Russians found that the cars floated they dumped the others into the sea. When the Arabia left Vladivostok the cars were rotting on the beach.

Japs Deadly Marksmen.
"While we were at Vladivostok the three cruisers of the fleet went on another raid and fell in with Rear-Admiral Kamimura's squadron. In this battle, which occurred off the Tsu Islands, the Rurik was so badly damaged that she sank. The Rossia and Gromobol were also badly used up, and both returned to Vladivostok before we were permitted to go. The Russians have since claimed that the two cruisers had been repaired and that they were again ready for service, but I do not believe this can be true. The Rossia and Gromobol were literally shot full of holes. The Rossia was particularly damaged. When the Japs crippled the ill-fated Rurik by shooting away her steering gear and one of her propellers, the Rossia went to her assistance, placing herself between the damaged vessel and the Japanese fleet. She received the terrible broadsides of the Jap vessels, and I counted 26 great holes in her side. All of the holes were

near her water line, and I judged from their location that the vessel's machinery must have been very badly damaged. I secured a picture showing the extent to which the Rossia was damaged, but it disappeared from my cabin. Yokohama. Doubtless the Japs made off with it. The Gromobol was also crippled, and I wonder how

"Some of the vessels captured by the raiding squadron were scuttled by the Russians. Those vessels which were well supplied with coal were taken to Vladivostok, but those short of fuel were sunk. The daring Russians could not afford to encumber themselves with slow vessels, and were therefore compelled to scuttle them.

"At Vladivostok we met the crews of several captured ships. The Russian officers showed us every consideration, and provided entertainment for the officers of the Arabia, playing chess with us and doing everything possible to make out stay a pleasant one. Personally our relations could not have been pleasanter, and we all set the Russians down as fine fellows.

Sanguine of Success.
"I talked with many Russian officers about the probable outcome of the war and all seemed confident that Russia would eventually triumph. When I called attention to the fact that the Japanese had scored many victories, they merely laughed, adding that this could not always happen, and that Russia's day was coming. Win or lose, they were determined to fight it out, and any suggestion of surrender seemed to appeal to them as highly amusing.

Japs' Big Celebration.
"When we arrived at Yokohama on our return from Chinese ports the Japanese were celebrating the great victory at Liao Yang. The city was wildly enthusiastic and the scenes enacted were almost beyond description. A magnificent procession marched through the streets, and everywhere the people were giving over their entire time to the celebration. I never before saw such a sight. I was unable to learn much of interest at Yokohama, because of the complete reticence of the Japanese, who do not discuss their affairs with foreigners. However, they seemed confident enough of the successful termination of the war."

The Arabia left up the river about 6 last night. A full outward cargo awaits her.

WELL-GAS OVERCAME THEM.

Two Men Meet Death in Well Near Vancouver, Wash.

Vancouver, Wash., Sept. 29.—Word was brought to this city today of the accidental death yesterday at Manor of William Ayers and James Wiley, from well-gas poisoning. The two men began work cleaning out a well on the farm of Ayers two weeks ago. The presence of gas was noticed and the men stopped work. Yesterday Ayers descended the well to get a pick ax and was overcome with the deadly gas. Wiley heard his calls for assistance and went down the well to fasten a rope around the body of his friend. He was also rendered unconscious. After a couple of hours' work the bodies were recovered by means of grappling hooks. Ayers was dead and Wiley died in a few minutes. Both were well known and leave families.

LAWYERS FAVOR PEACE.

Welcome Announcement That Second Conference Will Be Called.

St. Louis, Sept. 29.—At today's session of the universal congress of lawyers the following resolution, on which the committee on nations had reported favorably, was adopted by the congress with unanimity:

"Resolved, That the universal congress of lawyers and jurists, sympathizing with all movements to bring about peace among the nations by international friendly agreement, welcomes the announcement of the president of the United States that he proposes to call a new conference."

Will Make No Changes.
Paris, Sept. 29.—The foreign office denies that changes are about to occur among the French ambassadors at Constantinople, St. Petersburg and Rome.

DISEASE PLAYING HAVOC WITH JAPANESE TROOPS ASSAILING PORT ARTHUR

Number of Deaths From Sickness Declared to Exceed That of Soldiers Who Have Been Killed in Battle.

Japanese Are Again Active in Vicinity of Mukden and Report Comes That Da Pass Has Been Captured—Belief Is Expressed That Kuropatkin Will Not Make Any Very Pronounced Effort to Retain Mukden.

There continues to be a dearth of news from the armies in the far east. Reports from Russian sources tell of terrible ravages by disease in the Japanese armies. The Liao river is said to have been dammed abreast of Liao Yang in order that the flooded country may protect the left flank of the Japanese army, which is threatening Mukden. In St. Petersburg there seems to be expectation that General Kuropatkin will not make a stubborn fight for possession of Mukden. Vladivostok has heard that the Port Arthur garrison is confident of being able to hold out at least three months longer.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 29.—News has been received here from Mukden to the effect that the Japanese have at last begun the offensive. They have captured Da pass and are pressing on General Kuropatkin's left flank. The war office is unable to confirm this officially, because Kuropatkin's dispatches are following the emperor, but the Associated Press is informed by the general staff that all indications point to the news being correct. It is believed the Russians abandoned Da pass without serious resistance. Several other passes of the Da range, eastward of Bentlaputze (20 miles south-east of Mukden) are also in the hands of the Japanese.

Kuropatkin is evidently drawing in his forces to the less mountainous country northwestward, where he may decide to give battle. In the meanwhile sharp fighting is regarded as imminent southeast of Mukden, whence the Japanese are expected to deliver their main attack, the flank movement from the west being of secondary importance.

GUNBOAT AT UNIMAK PASS.

Russian War Vessel Sighted by Tug Bound for the Sound.

Bellingham, Wash., Sept. 29.—The crew of the Pacific Packing & Navigation tug C. C. Cherry, just arrived from Alaska, report sighting a Russian gunboat in Unimak pass, where the tug anchored.

The Russian gunboat was anchored

WATER CASE SETTLEMENT BY MEANS OF ANNEXATION

Suggested That Colorado Take Part of Kansas, but Kansas Does Not Seem to Be Agreeable.

Pueblo, Sept. 29.—An effort at solution of the Kansas-Colorado water suit is in progress, and if the efforts of those most interested in the case are successful a strip of the western portion of Kansas, the arid region, about 150 miles wide, will be annexed to the state of Colorado, and the litigation now before the supreme court at Washington will be thrown out.

Politicians of Kansas and Colorado are working for the passage of a bill through the legislatures of both states whereby the western portion of Kansas can be taken into Colorado. It is thought by those who have given the irrigation question much study that this will solve the difficulty, as both states would be benefited to a great extent.

Ridicule the Idea.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 29.—Kansas politicians ridicule the report sent out from Pueblo that a portion of western Kansas is likely to be ceded to Colorado. None of the state officers is in the city tonight. Attorneys in the attorney-general's office say the story is purely of Colorado origin and that if the proposed cession were to be made it would not help matters in the least as regards the irrigation case, as the entire Arkansas valley must be considered in the settlement.

not half a mile from the Cherry and was plainly visible. The Russians there seemed to take no notice of the boat. In the morning the Cherry continued on her way to this port, leaving the gunboat still in the pass.

DISEASE WORSE THAN WAR.

Beri-Beri Takes Off Many Japanese at Port Arthur.

London, Sept. 29.—The Daily Telegraph's Shanghai correspondent gives a vivid account of the terrible ravages of beri-beri among the Japanese, especially among those besieging Port Arthur, asserting that deaths from disease exceed in number those killed in fighting.

CONSCRIPTION LAW AMENDED.

Term of Service of Reservists Doubled by Japan.

Tokio, Sept. 29.—The emergency ordinance amending the army conscription law was gazetted today. It extends the service of the second reservists from five to 10 years and abolishes the distinction between the first and second reserve conscripts. Reservists will be retired at the age of 37. A contemplated increase of divisional organization, the plan of which has not yet been disclosed.

At the foreign office it was stated that the new conscription regulations will augment the Japanese available fighting force by 200,000 men.

BATTLESHIP CONNECTICUT TAKES HER FIRST PLUNGE

Bue the Sponsor, Miss Welles, Was Unable to Break the Bottle of Champagne on Her Bow.

New York, Sept. 29.—Although successfully launched today, the battleship Connecticut did not have her bottle of wine broken by Miss Alice B. Welles, granddaughter of President Lincoln's secretary of the navy, who had been elected sponsor for the ship. She threw the bottle as the ship began to move off the ways, but it failed to break when it struck the vessel's side. Secretary of the Navy Morton and Rear-Admiral Rodgers stood beside Miss Welles, and Rear-Admiral Rodgers attempted to grasp the bottle as it rebounded, but failed. The ship was moving off into the water when a workman on the dock seized the string which held the bottle and dashed the glass receptacle of champagne against the side of the ship, shattering it to pieces, greatly to the relief of the superstitious. This was the only variation of the prearranged plan, despite many sensational stories of attempts to damage the vessel. The navyyard was crowded, and it is estimated almost 30,000 persons witnessed the launching.

After the launching several hundred guests were entertained at luncheon at the Officers' Club, at which Secretary Morton was the guest of honor. A reception was also held at the naval branch of the Y. M. C. A., where 1600 people were entertained. Miss Helen M. Gould received. Secretary Morton and Governor Chamberlain of Connecticut

cut were cheered by the crowd and both made short informal speeches.

The Connecticut is a sister ship of the Louisiana and both vessels were authorized by an act of Congress in 1902. The Connecticut was built in a government yard and under government supervision, while the Louisiana was built by a private shipbuilding firm at Newport News. The construction of both ships has been followed with keen interest, as it was recognized that it was a test of the government's ability to cope with private enterprise. Much depended on this competition of construction, for if the Connecticut is completed before the Louisiana, then most of the government shipbuilding will be done by the latter, and it is expected the New York navyyard will be the shipbuilding center for government work.

The Connecticut when finished will be the finest and most powerful vessel of the American navy, and will rank with the most powerful battleships of the navies of other nations. Notwithstanding the fact that a new plant had to be created for the construction of the Connecticut, this vessel is but 5 per cent behind the Louisiana, although laid down two months later.

The last vessel of any size constructed at the New York navyyard was the ill-fated battleship Maine.

The keel of the Connecticut was laid down on March 10, 1903, the stem was erected on July 28, the armor placed aboard April 24, and the first boiler shipped on July 7.

The Connecticut is of steel, with a trial displacement of 16,000 tons and a maximum displacement of 17,770 tons. The vessel is 450 feet on the load water line, 456.4 feet over all, 76.1 feet beam and 24.6 feet draft.

The engines will be of the twin-screw vertical, four-cylinder, triple-expansion type, with a combined horse-power of 16,500, and these will accumulate a speed of 18 knots.

The Connecticut will carry three funnels, two military masts, two main and four secondary turrets, and a main deck central battery. The armor has a total weight of 3992 tons.

On each side amidships there is a steel belt 193 feet long, 9 feet 3 inches wide and 11 inches thick. Forward and aft of this belt is another, 9 inches thick, covering the magazines. This is ended by 6-inch bulkheads. On the lower deck for 284 feet the armor is 6 inches thick and on the main deck for 236 feet, where the central battery is, the armor is 7 inches thick. The protected deck is 1½ inches thick on the flat and 2½ inches on the slopes. The main turrets are 8 inches thick, with 12½-inch faces. There are two of these. The barbettes are covered with 10 inches of armor, with 6½-inch faces. The conning tower is protected with steel armor 9 inches thick and the signal tower with 6 inches of steel.

TRIAL IN NOVEMBER.

Marie Ware's Case Will Be Taken Up by Federal Grand Jury.

Portland, Sept. 29.—The Marie Ware trial, the most famous land fraud case in the history of the state, will be opened early in November. It is expected the federal grand jury will begin its session about the middle of October, and after a two-weeks' trial a jury will be empaneled, and a number of cases taken up. The case against Marie Ware, Horace G. McKinley, S. A. D. Puter, Emma L. Watson and the other defendants will be held until the other cases are disposed of.

Judge Bellinger yesterday overruled the demurrer to the indictment made by the last session of the federal grand jury. The defendants named were Emma L. Watson, S. A. D. Puter, Horace G. McKinley, Marie L. Ware, Maud Witt, Frank H. Walgamot, Henry C. Barr, D. W. Tarpley and three others whose names are unknown.

HOPS UP TO THIRTY CENTS.

Oregon Growers Have Brought the Buyers to Their Terms.

Portland, Sept. 29.—The Oregonian will tomorrow say:

"The farmers have sent the hop market up to 30 cents. They have brought the buyers to their terms by the determination to hold their crops. At the close of the day 1055 bales had been sold at prices ranging from the opening at 28½ cents to the top figure reported of 30 cents for the day—the latter figure being paid for extra quality."

The Oregonian predicts a further rise.

FAIRBANKS SPENDS DAY AT SPOKANE

Jumps From Helena to Washington, Making Two Brief Addresses En Route at Towns in Idaho.

At Spokane He Encounters Debs Demonstration While on Way to Theater.

TALKS OF THE PHILIPPINES

Also Discussed Tariff Question—Judge Parker Reconciling Warring Factions in His Party.

Spokane, Sept. 29.—From Helena, Mont., to Spokane, Wash., Senator Fairbanks and Dolliver traveled today, crossing the northern part of Idaho en route. The day was more marked for its devotion to sightseeing, and, as the Washington committee did not come aboard the special train until the middle of the afternoon, the senators were left to their own resources during the greater part of the day.

In Idaho the train stopped at Sandpoint and Rathdrum. Speeches at both places were made from the rear platform of the car.

F. R. Gooding, republican candidate for governor of Idaho, greeted the party at Sandpoint, but did not continue on with them.

The Spokane committee met the Fairbanks train at Sandpoint. The party consisted of a number of leading republicans of Spokane, including Mayor Boyd and State Senator Crow, the latter a former classmate of Senator Fairbanks at college. United States Senator Ankeny also was a member of the welcoming party as the representative of the state at large.

The party arrived in this city at 5:30, and at 8 o'clock the senators were escorted to the Spokane theater by a number of marching clubs. They encountered an opposition demonstration on the part of the socialists, whose candidate for president, Eugene V. Debs, spoke in another theater in the city during the evening.

In his speech tonight Senator Fairbanks made the exposition of the republican policy in the Philippines the leading topic. He also discussed the tariff and urged continuance of the republican policies as necessary to the welfare of the people at large.

GETTING-TOGETHER AGAIN.

Parker Is Introducing Erstwhile Friends to One Another.

New York, Sept. 29.—Indicative of the effort on the part of Judge Parker to unite both factions and bring together the individuals whose personal differences might interfere with harmonious work for the national ticket, his callers during the three days of his present trip to New York included representatives of every wing of the democratic party.

In this connection conspicuous among those who visited the candidate today were Dr. John H. Gardner, who had been the host of W. J. Bryan whenever the Nebraskan came to New York, and Alex Troop of New Haven, who served as chairman of the Connecticut state committee and conducted an enthusiastic campaign for Mr. Bryan four years ago.

The incident which has created the most notable comment was the meeting between Senators Gorman and Rayner of Maryland, accompanied by the announcement of their close political associates that whatever differences heretofore existed between the Maryland leaders had been dissipated, at least so far as the present campaign is concerned.

Ex-Representative Ben G. Cable of Illinois, who called on the judge, is another whose coming is said to mean unity of effort from the opposing organizations of the Illinois democracy.

Odell Will Not Resign.

New York, Sept. 29.—An authoritative statement has been made that Governor Odell will not resign as governor or retire from the chairmanship of the republican party in New York.